Amendments to the Specification

Page 4, please replace the paragraph spanning line 10 through page 5, line 6 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The "alkyl group" used in the present invention refers to a straight, branched, or cyclic alkyl group having ~~20 or less~~ 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 15 carbon(s) optionally having a substituent not involved in the reaction. Examples of such alkyl groups include methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, t-butyl group, 1-methylpropyl group, 2-methylpropyl group, pentyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropyl group, 1,2-dimethylpropyl group, 2,2-dimethylpropyl group, 1-methylbutyl group, 2-methylbutyl group, 3-methylbutyl group, cyclopropyl group, cyclobutyl group, 1-methylpentyl group, dimethylcyclopropyl group, methylcyclobutyl group, cyclopentyl group, hexyl group, cyclohexyl group, 3-methylcyclohexyl group, 4-1-methylpentyl group, methylcyclohexyl group, heptyl group, octyl group, cyclohexylmethyl group, 1-cyclohexylethyl group, cyclooctyl group, 3-hydroxy-1-adamantyl group, 1,3-adamantanediyl group, nonyl group, decyl group, l-menthyl group, 1-adamantyl group, 2-adamantyl group, 2-methyl-2-adamantyl group, 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl group, 2-propyl-2-adamantyl group, 2-butyl-2-adamantyl group, norbornyl group, bicyclo[2,2,2]octyl group, bicyclo[3,2,1]octyl group, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group, 4,4,4-trifluorobutyl group, 2-methoxyethyl group, and benzyl group.

Page 8, please replace the paragraphs spanning lines 2-22 with the following rewritten paragraphs:

These palladium catalysts may be used in a so-called catalytic amount, which is selected in the range of about 0.0001 to 0.1 equivalent, usually in the range of about 0.001 to 0.05 equivalent, relative to 1-bromo-1-perfluoroalkylethene represented by the general formula (I) or 1,2-dibromo-1-perfluoroalkylethane represented by the general formula ~~(I)~~ (II).

The alcohol represented by the general formula (III) is a straight, branched, or cyclic aliphatic alcohol having 1 to 20 carbon(s), optionally having a substituent not

involved in the reaction. Examples of the alcohol include methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, pentanol, hexanol, octanol, cyclohexylethanol, 2-propanol, 2-methyl-2-propanol, 2-butanol, 2-hexanol, ~~amylalcohol,~~ 2-methyl-1-propanol, cyclopentanol, cyclohexanol, cyclooctanol, 3-methylcyclohexanol, 4-methylcyclohexanol, cyclohexyl methanol, benzylalcohol, 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol, ethyleneglycolmonomethylether, 1-menthol, 1-adamantanol, 2-methyl-2-adamantanol, 2-ethyl-2-adamantanol, 2-butyl-2-adamantanol, 1,3-adamantanediol, and 2-norbornanol. Such an alcohol may be used in an amount which is equivalent or large excess to 1,2-dibromo-1-perfluoroalkylethane represented by the general formula (I), and the alcohol may also serve as a solvent. Usually, it may be used in an amount ranging from 1 to 5 equivalent(s).